

VIII. *New species of Languriidæ.* By Rev.
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THE following new species of *Languriidæ* are from Guinea, with the exception of one fine species of *Callilanguria* from the Philippine Islands; they are more particularly interesting, as comparatively few species have hitherto been described from Africa. One new genus, which appears to be distinct, has been formed, and it is probable that two or three of the other species have a claim to generic value: the more, however, that the *Languriidæ* are studied the more evident it becomes that an entire revision of the family is necessary, and that the genus *Languria*, at all events, is composed of a number of heterogeneous groups that will ultimately have to be separated. There is one character that hitherto has been much neglected, but which seems likely to prove very useful, and that is the formation of the parts of the head and the position of the antennæ. In the *Languriidæ* the antennæ are inserted in sockets, which vary very much in size, shape, and depth; these stretch obliquely from the eyes to the clypeus, and are therefore larger or smaller, accordingly as the eye approaches the clypeus or is removed farther from it. In some genera (e. g., *Fatua*, *Callilanguria*, *Langurites*, and *Goniolanguria*), there is a clear corneous space between the eye and the commencement of the socket; in others, as in *Teretilanguria*, there is no intervening space, and the eye appears to open straight upon the socket. If we examine the various species of the genus *Languria* we shall find that many of them have a clear space between the eye and the antennal socket (as, for instance, *L. lœta*, *L. discoidea*, *L. atriceps*, and the species, as a rule, that have the prothorax red), whereas other species (e. g., *L. ingens*, *L. geniculata*, *L. Lewisii*, &c.), have the eye opening immediately, or almost immediately, on the socket, as in *Teretilanguria*, to

which genus these particular species bear a closer external resemblance than they do to the majority of the ordinary species of *Languria*.

Another very important point is the relation of the clypeus to the labrum. These parts seem to a certain extent to be correlative; if the clypeus is small the labrum is proportionately large; if, however, the clypeus is large the labrum is proportionately small, and in some cases the corneous portion forms a mere strip, or the labrum is entirely membranous and partially concealed behind the clypeus. A few instances may perhaps be mentioned. In *Callilanguria* the clypeus is very short (this is especially noticeable in *C. eximia*, n. s.); the labrum, however, is actually longer than the clypeus, and is very distinct; in *Pachylanguria* the clypeus is long and the labrum short; in *Teretilanguria* the clypeus is very large and distinct, rather convex, with the suture plain and well-marked, and the apparent labrum is reduced to a narrow strip; in *Doubledaya*, again, the clypeus is very narrow and emarginate, while the labrum is rather large and membranous; in *Goniolanguria* the clypeus is very peculiar, being large, with a strong γ -shaped emargination; in *Langurites* it is large and distinct, and the labrum is also well-marked. The clypeal suture usually runs straight across between the base of the antennæ, but it is rather variable as to position and distinctness, and is often distinctly curved; when it is strong the head is usually depressed just before it: however, whatever may be the size of the clypeus, the socket for the reception of the antennæ appears to be continued to meet it. The nearer, then, that the clypeal suture approaches to the mouth the larger the sockets become; this is very apparent in several of the genera mentioned, and more especially in genera akin to *Cladoxena*; in the latter genus the head is large and the clypeus is very small and situated at the extremity; the antennal socket accordingly runs along the whole side of the front part of the head as far as the mouth; a clypeal suture in some specimens appears to be indicated between the antennæ, and may prove deceptive, but there is no real division, and the length of the antennal socket indicates its true position.

In the division of the *Languriidæ* great stress has been laid upon the number of joints in the club of the antennæ, and yet the genus *Languria*, as at present

constituted, contains many species that vary considerably in this point ; the formation of the apex of the elytra is also a strong point, and yet now there are *Languriæ* with rounded, truncate, and produced apices ; the mouth-parts and the skeleton of the under side will also probably be found useful.

The species described below are all from the collection of Mr. Gorham, who has kindly put into my hands his whole collection of the group, and has given me many valuable hints and notes concerning them.

Mr. Gorham intends shortly to give an account of the species of *Languria* of the Dutch Royal Expedition to Sumatra, in the Notes from the Leyden Museum.

I have received a small number of Assam *Languriæ* from Mr. G. Lewis, which appear to comprise two or three new species, and also a new species from my brother in Assam. These I hope to describe in a future paper.

I ought to add, in conclusion, that all the species described have been carefully compared by Mr. Gorham with Mr. Crotch's type-specimens from Africa, and that they are all quite distinct from his species.

CALLILANGURIA, Crotch, Cist. Ent., xiii., 1876, p. 5.

Callilanguria eximia, n. s.

Elongata, postice acuminata, prothorace cum epipleuris viridiæno, elytris cupreis, antennis pedibusque nigris ; capite magno, lateribus fortiter dilatatis, parum punctato, fronte leviter impressa ; antennis modicis, clava 5-articulata ; prothorace elongato, vix rotundato, et postmedium leviter contracto, basi marginata bisinuata, lœvissimo, puncturis paucis majoribus irregulariter dispositis ; elytris longis, angustis, lœvibus, apicem versus acuminatis, haud striatis, puncturis subtilioribus seriatim dispositis, intersticiis subtilissime punctatis ; tarsis dilatatis. Long. 27·5 mm.

Elongate, narrowed towards apex ; prothorax greenish bronze ; elytra cupreous ; antennæ and legs black ; femora with a bronze reflection. Head large, with the sides very strongly dilated to receive the large mandibles ; eyes situated on the top of the head, rather prominent, finely granulate ; clypeus very narrow ; labrum large and distinct, furnished with long hairs ; prothorax nearly twice as long as broad, very smooth, with sides slightly rounded, almost parallel ; base bisinuate, margined, marginal fold strongly punctured ; on the disc and sides there are a few scattered and rather large punctures ; elytra very long, gradually narrowed to apex, with regular rows of fine punctures, which are almost

obsolete towards base and apex; apices truncate, with a slight blunt tooth near suture.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

This fine species appears to be the largest of the *Languriidæ*, in point of length, that has yet been described.

LANGURIA, *Latr.*, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., iii., 1802,
p. 209.

Languria Nyassæ, n. s.

Oblonga, parallela, tota ferruginea, antennis pedibusque unicoloribus; capite modico, leviter impresso, punctato; antennis brevibus, clava male distinguenda, triarticulata; prothorace subquadrato, confertim fortiter punctato, lateribus fere parallelis, ad basim sensim contractis, his et basi marginatis; scutello sat magno, punctato; elytris oblongis, parallelis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; corpore subtus ferrugineo, profunde punctato, metasterno fortiter-canaliculato. Long. 9—9·75 mm.

Oblong and rather broad, entirely of a ferruginous colour; head moderate, inserted into the thorax as far as the eyes, which are large, black, and not very prominent; antennæ rather short, with a badly-defined 3-jointed club; prothorax almost quadrate, coarsely punctured, with sides and base margined, the latter very slightly sinuate, almost straight, the former almost parallel, very slightly contracted towards base; base with a small round impression and a very indistinct short stria on either side; elytra oblong, with sides almost parallel, about twice as long as prothorax, with plainly punctured striae, and rows of small punctures on each interstice; in a cross light the elytra are plainly rugose transversely; legs rather stout, tarsi somewhat dilated, femora strongly punctured; under side ferruginous, deeply punctured; extreme posterior margins of abdominal segments piceous.

Hab. Lake Nyassa.

This species appears to form a type of a distinct section of the genus. I should propose to give it generic value under the name of *Promecolanguria*; there are, however, other species that come near it, and which require examination before the genus can be formed finally.

Languria Calabarensis, n. s.

Tota nigro-cyanæa, corpore subtus rufo, antennis pedibusque (femoribus præter genua exceptis) nigris; capite sat magno, oculis prominentibus; antennis modicis, clava latiori 4-articulata; prothorace leviter convexo, apicem versus rotundato, diffusius et fortius punctato, utrinque stria profunda basim attingente instructo; scutello magno postice acuminato; elytris basi prohoracis latioribus, humeris prominentibus, ordinibus punctorum seriatim dispositis, apicibus rotundatis; pedibus robustis, femoribus late rufis, tarsis fortiter dilatatis. Long. 10 mm.

Nigro-cyanæous, with antennæ and legs black, except the base of the femora, which is broadly red; under side entirely red; prothorax subquadrate, slightly convex, rounded in front, very slightly contracted towards base, broadest a little before middle, with a strong basal stria on each side; scutellum large, pointed, with two large deep circular punctures; elytra rather broad, considerably wider at base than base of prothorax, set with very regular rows of round punctures; interstices very slightly coriaceous, almost smooth; legs rather stout; tarsi considerably dilated.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Languria dubia, n. s.

Elongata, nigro- vel viridi-ænea, corpore subtus fusco-piceo, antennis et pedibus (basi femorum ad extremum excepta) nigris; capite prothorace angustiori, oculis haud prominentibus, antennis modicis, clava lata 4-articulata; prothorace subquadrato, subdepresso, lateribus vix rotundatis, fere parallelis, marginatis, diffusius punctato; scutello semicirculari; elytris sat longis apicem versus sensim acuminatis, tarsis dilatatis. Long. 10 mm.

Rather elongate, nigro-cyanæous, shiny, under side pitchy; head rather large, eyes not prominent; head with a strong depression before clypeus; clypeus large and much more strongly punctured than disc of head; antennæ of moderate length, with a broad flat 4-jointed club, of which the 1st joint is the smallest, the 2nd and 3rd large and broad, and the 4th narrower than the two preceding; prothorax black, subquadrate, with the sides very slightly rounded, almost parallel, without basal striae; scutellum semicircular; elytra with prominent shoulders, slightly acuminate towards apex, with regular rows of moderate-sized punctures, interstices slightly coriaceous; legs black, except the extreme base of the femora, which is rufous.

Hab. Guinea; Cameroon Mountains.

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This species comes rather near the preceding, and I thought at first that it might be the other sex; the absence, however, of the striae at the base of thorax, the round scutellum, and the different sculpture of the elytra, seem to show that it is a distinct species.

Languria Murrayi, n. s.

Tota lète cyanea, antennis pedibusque cyaneis vel nigro-cyaneis; capite sat magno, oculis prominentibus; antennis robustis, sat longis, clava lata 4-articulata; prothorace convexo, fere subgloboso, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, marginatis, ad basim valde depresso, latitudinem longitudine fere æquante, diffusius punctato; scutello magno, fortiter depresso; elytris ad basim depresso, inde sub-depresso, ad apicem sensim contractis, apicibus latis subrotundatis, punctis seriatim dispositis instructis; corpore subtus cyaneo; pedibus nigro-cyaneis; coxis rufis. Long. 8 mm.

Of a deep bright blue colour, with antennæ and legs black or slightly cyaneous; head rather large, with prominent eyes; prothorax about as broad as long, very convex, with sides strongly rounded and gradually contracted behind; base of prothorax very strongly depressed, forming a horizontal fold before posterior margin; disc and sides with rather large shallow punctures; scutellum large, much depressed, circular, but fixed in a triangular cavity; elytra rather broad, becoming gradually narrower towards apex, convex at base, and from thence rather depressed to apex; apices rounded, truncate just at their extremity, with even rows of moderate-sized round punctures; interstices almost smooth; legs robust; tarsi somewhat dilated.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Languria femoralis, n. s.

Tota nigro-ænea vel picea; capite trianguli, oculis magnis prominentibus, antennis robustis, clava 4-articulata; prothorace magno, latitudine longiori, convexo, subgloboso, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, leviter marginatis, hoc et capite diffusius et fortius punctatis; elytris prothoracis medio angustioribus, ad apicem sensim contractis, ordinibus punctorum seriatim dispositis, utroque produeto subacuminato; pedibus robustis, nigris, femoribus ad basim late rufis; corpore subtus piceo. Long. 6·75 mm.

Nigro-æneous or pieceous; under side pieceous; head large, triangular, rather strongly punctured, with large prominent eyes; antennæ somewhat robust, with a 4-jointed club, black except the base, which is pitchy; prothorax convex, with sides strongly

rounded, diffusely and strongly punctured; elytra narrow compared with prothorax, with regular rows of punctures; shoulders not prominent; each elytron is depressed towards suture near apex, and the apex is produced into a blunt point; legs rather stout, black; base of femora broadly rufous.

Hab. Guinea; Cameroon Mountains.

Languria monticola, n. s.

Elongata, cyanea, capite prothoraceque rufo, antennis, basi excepta, nigris, pedibus versicoloribus, corpore subtus rufo, apice abdominis fuscō; capite triangulare, oculis prominentibus; antennis modicis, clava 4-articulata; prothorace latitudine longiori, lateribus leviter antice rotundatis, postice sensim contractis, ad basim depresso, et stria basali utrinque evidenter instructis; scutello sat magno, rufo; elytris cœruleo-cyaneis, ordinibus punctorum seriatim dispositis; femoribus nigris, ad basim rufis, tibiis plus minusve piceis, tarsis testaceis, unguibus piceis. Long. 5·75—6 mm.

Elongate, cyaneous, with head and prothorax red; antennæ with 4-jointed club; head triangular, with prominent eyes, rather strongly and deeply punctured; prothorax longer than broad, slightly cordate, rather diffusely punctured, with a well-marked depression at base, terminated at each end by a plain longitudinal stria; scutellum rather large, red; elytra bluish, with shoulders distinctly raised, with regular rows of moderate-sized round punctures; femora black, with base red; tibiæ pitchy or reddish; tarsi testaceous; claws pitchy.

Hab. Guinea; Cameroon Mountains.

STENOLANGURIA, n. g.

Elongata, angustata, capite lato prothoracis latitudinem æquante vel superante; clypeo magno, convexo; oculis magnis prominentibus, antennis basim prothoracis haud attingentibus, clava biarticulata; prothorace latitudine multo longiori, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis fortiter acuminatis; elytris apicem versus sensim angustatis, humeris prominentibus, apicibus ad extremum plus minusve divaricatis, utroque producto et acuminato, pedibus longis teretioribus.

This genus appears to present a distant affinity to *Oxylanguria* on the one side, and rather a strong connection with *Langurites* on the other; the chief marks of distinction are the divaricate apices of the elytra, which are more or less strongly pointed, and are

furnished with a more or less evident blunt tooth before their extremity, the large and rather prominent clypeus, and the elongate form, subcylindrical thorax, and comparatively slender legs; the whole surface of the body is more or less asperate or finely wrinkled between the punctures; this asperation is also visible on the femora.

Stenolanguria tricolor, n. s.

Angusta, capite nigro, antennis piceo-flavescentibus, pedibus basi femorum excepta piceis; prothorace rufo, subcylindrico, obsolete punctato, lateribus leviter marginatis; elytris cyaneis, seriatim punctatis, intra puncturas rugose asperatis; apicibus sensim divaricatis, fortiter acuminatis; pedibus longis, piceis; basi femorum, capite subtus, prosterno et metasterno testaceis. Long. 7·25 mm.

Elongate, narrow; head black, impressed, diffusely punctured; prothorax red, elongate, with rather large, diffuse, and shallow punctures; elytra cyaneous, rugosely asperate, with rows of large shallow punctures, divaricate at apex, and each produced into a strong point, and furnished with a blunt tooth a little before the extremity.

Hab. Old Calabar.

Stenolanguria Gorhami, n. s.

Perangusta, tota viridi-ænea, antennis piceis, pedibus nigris vel nigro-piceis; prothorace elongato, subcylindrico, leviter marginato, obsolete punctato; elytris seriatim punctatis, interstitiis leviter asperatis, apicibus ad extreum divaricatis, acuminatis; pedibus longis teretibus. Long. 6·2 mm.

Very narrow, entirely of a dull greenish colour; antennæ and legs black; head large and broad; eyes very large; head with eyes broader than prothorax; prothorax narrow, elongate, with sides slightly rounded, gradually contracted towards base, diffusely punctured with rather large obsolete punctures; elytra with rows of rather large, shallow, almost square, punctures; interstices very narrow, finely asperate; apices slightly divergent, each produced into a plain, though rather blunt, point; legs long and slender.

Hab. Cameroon Mountains.